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17 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
18 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
19
20 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

21 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
22 Plaintiff,
23 v.
24 JEYSON SANCHEZ-RODRIGUEZ,
25 Defendant.

26 Case No.: CR 19-00657 WHO

27 DEFENDANT'S SENTENCING
28 MEMORANDUM AND REQUEST FOR
DOWNWARD VARIANCE

Court: Courtroom 4, 19th Floor
Hearing Date: March 12, 2019
Hearing Time: 1:30 p.m.

29
30 I. INTRODUCTION

31 Jeyson Sanchez-Rodriguez will be before the Court on March 12, 2020 to be sentenced for
32 attempting to complete a hand-to-hand drug sale on November 14, 2020. After he was booked by
33 S.F.P.D. and released by the Superior Court, he was arrested by federal agents on December 6, 2020,
34 on the steps of the Superior Court where he was appearing for his state court date (as ordered). He is
35 just 20 years old, he has never been to the United States previously, and he has never been arrested
36 previously. His Guidelines are six to twelve months. As of sentencing, he will have served three
37 months. Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez thanks the Court for permitting an expedited sentencing proceeding
38 without a Presentence Report (PSR), and respectfully asks that he be sentenced to time served and

1 three years of supervised release.

2 **II. SENTENCING GUIDELINES**

3 Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez stipulates to the Guidelines calculation set forth in the parties' plea
4 agreement, which is as follows:

5 Base Offense Level, U.S.S.G. § 2D1.1(c)(14): 12

6 Acceptance of responsibility, U.S.S.G. § 3E1.1: -2

7 **Total Offense Level** 10

8 Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez has no prior contacts with law enforcement and thus falls into Criminal
9 History Category I. The Guidelines sentence for a Total Offense Level of 10 and Criminal History
10 Category I is 6-12 months, falling in Zone B.

11 **III. FACTUAL BACKGROUND¹**

12 In 1999, Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez was born to Maria del Carmen and Olmer Alcides in the small
13 town of Orica, Honduras. The region is rural and dominated by agriculture, specifically tomatoes and
14 chile production. Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez's mother is a homemaker now, and his father works in
15 construction, masonry, and agriculture. Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez also has two younger biological
16 siblings, a brother and sister, as well as a paternal half-sister, who is roughly his age. He reports he
17 enjoys strong family ties and had frequent contact with his mother and siblings prior to his arrest in
18 January.

19 Shortly after his birth, Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez's parents separated and his mother went to work
20 in Tegucigalpa, some four hours away by bus. Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez was left to live with his
21 grandparents. He relates that he lived with his grandparents at their modest home with his siblings
22 for approximately the first eight and a half years of his life. Asked whether he was happy as a child,
23 he said no, he had a difficult childhood. Although he was happy that he was able to live with his
24 grandparents as a child, his family was extremely poor. He also missed his mother and father as a
25 child. Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez's grandparents lived hand to mouth, growing food for the family on a
26 small plot of land. At approximately age 9, happily, his parents reunited and the family moved into a

28 ¹ The defense provides the following background information about Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez in lieu
of a PSR.

1 small house near his grandparents. At age 15, because the family needed his support, Mr. Sanchez-
 2 Rodriguez was forced to leave school (after about six years of studies) in order to work. He worked
 3 on his family's vegetables as well as on other larger landowners' fields. Looking back, he regrets
 4 that he was unable to remain in school because he sees how his lack of education has drastically
 5 diminished his options: "For people who have had their studies it is easy for them to get ahead, but
 6 for someone like me, who couldn't finish their studies, you just have to work and keep looking for
 7 work," he said.

8 All of his friends and family in Honduras dream for an opportunity to come to the United States
 9 to make money, he reports. Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez's chance came from an uncle who was in the
 10 United States working and who offered to help him make the trip. Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez had never
 11 traveled far outside of his hometown and he had no idea what to expect of the United States. He was
 12 anxious and afraid for his safety the entire trip. He traveled by car, train, raft, and foot through
 13 Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico. The trip took nearly two months, including nearly a week of
 14 walking through the desert near the U.S.-Mexico border.

15 Although he came to the United States for work, when Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez arrived in
 16 Oakland this past October, day laborer work was difficult to find. Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez's uncle
 17 had offered him work in roofing, but the opportunity did not materialize. Although he found a room
 18 to share with a relative, he could not afford his share of the rent. As a result, when a friend told him
 19 he could make some money by selling small amounts of drugs, he felt he had no other option. Mr.
 20 Sanchez-Rodriguez was originally arrested on November 14, 2019, booked, and released. He was
 21 arrested by the federal government on his way to a state court hearing.

22 **IV. LEGAL STANDARD**

23 The Court is familiar with the directives of *United States v. Booker*, 543 U.S. 220 (2005) and
 24 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). The Sentencing Guidelines range is not mandatory and the Court has a duty to
 25 exercise judgment and discretion in arriving at an appropriate sentence. Importantly, the Court may
 26 not presume the Guidelines range is reasonable. *Nelson v. United States*, 555 U.S. 350, 352 (2009)
 27 (per curiam). Instead, the Court must consider the Guidelines range, the nature and circumstances of
 28 the offense, the history and characteristics of the defendant, and the need to avoid unwarranted

1 sentence disparities among similarly situated defendants. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(1), (a)(4) and (a)(6).
 2 In crafting a sentence that is “sufficient, but not greater than necessary,” to comply with the purposes
 3 set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), the Court must also consider the need for the sentence imposed: (A)
 4 to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just
 5 punishment for the offense; (B) to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct; (C) to protect the
 6 public from further crimes of the defendant; and (D) to provide the defendant with needed
 7 educational and vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective
 8 manner. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2).

9 **V. ARGUMENT**

10 Several matters warrant the Court’s consideration in connection with Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez’s
 11 request for a time served sentence:

12 *First*, the charged offense and Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez’s circumstances counsel in favor of a
 13 time served sentence of three months. This case should never have been prosecuted federally. The
 14 offense was a quintessential street-level drug sale that did not involve violence, resistance, weapons,
 15 possession of large quantities of controlled substances, or other aggravating factors. Mr. Sanchez-
 16 Rodriguez has never been previously arrested or convicted of a crime. He would have benefitted
 17 significantly from vocational training and counseling, rather than custody. Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez
 18 should have been permitted to participate in diversion at the Superior Court.² Had he done so, he
 19 would likely have received assistance with job training, and no time in custody—a far more
 20 appropriate and productive disposition for the Court and the community. Instead, federal
 21 prosecutions such as this one inappropriately single out impoverished immigrants in our community
 22 where the gravity of the crime simply does not warrant the use of federal resources, let alone a multi-
 23 month sentence.

24 Although the government makes an effort in its sentencing brief to justify its misguided
 25 campaign of low-level drug prosecutions by citing statistics concerning substance abuse and deaths in

28 ² Although the government doubts whether Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez would benefit from diversion and
 appears to believe that diversion programs are only available to those suffering from addiction, that is
 of course not the case at the S.F. Superior Court.

1 the area, there is no evidence that prosecuting the lowest level offenders will have any impact on
 2 public health and safety. In fact, as the government's own sentencing materials show, such
 3 prosecutions typically target minority populations disproportionately. According to a 2019 S.F.
 4 Board of Supervisors Budget Memo: "The majority (51 percent) of individuals booked or cited for
 5 drug sales in FY 2017-18 were Hispanic even though Latinos only make up 15 percent of the City's
 6 population. Black arrestees were also overrepresented in drug sale arrests compared to the share of
 7 the City population (27 percent of arrestees vs. five percent of the population)." *See, e.g.* ECF No.
 8 17-7 at 1. In large part because such prosecutions are discriminatory and ineffective, the U.S.
 9 Attorney's Office's decision to prosecute people like Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez is directly at odds with
 10 current best practices in law enforcement as well as our community's values. Again, according to the
 11 government's own sentencing materials: "Federal, State, and local policies have shifted away from
 12 criminal prosecution and mandatory sentencing of low-level drug offenders in recent years. The City
 13 has established diversion and collaborative justice programs to help address addiction and other
 14 social service needs related to illegal drug sales." *See id.* at 2. Of course, the Northern District of
 15 California has established similar programs such as ATIP because they provide superior results as
 16 compared to conventional prosecutions. It is very unfortunate, to say the least, that the U.S.
 17 Attorney's Office is unable to recognize the value of these alterative programs and has undertaken to
 18 deny them to low-level offenders such as Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez. Given this context, additional
 19 custodial time is certainly not necessary to mete out sufficient punishment, consistent with the
 20 mandate of § 3553(a).

21 *Second*, the public will be protected from any further crimes by Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez by the
 22 requested time served sentence because, following his sentence, Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez will almost
 23 certainly be deported to Honduras and remain there. Unlike many otherwise similarly situated
 24 defendants before the Court, Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez has no history of returning to this country. He
 25 understands that if he makes the mistake of doing so he may face a new federal charge for illegal
 26 reentry as well as a supervised release violation—and ultimately, in all likelihood, a longer sentence.
 27 The immigration consequences do not end there, however. The Court may also take into
 28 consideration the fact that, because of the nature of the conviction, almost every avenue for relief that

1 Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez would otherwise be able to pursue in immigration proceedings is now
 2 unavailable. In effect, Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez has received a lifetime ban from entering the United
 3 States. The recommended time served sentence is thus more than adequate to protect the public.
 4

5 *Third*, deterrence does not justify a longer sentence. As an initial matter, the available data
 6 does not support the conclusion that longer sentences promote general deterrence.³ Given the
 7 particular the circumstances of this case, the concept of specific deterrence does not make much
 8 sense either. More fundamentally, Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez, like many immigrants, faces far worse
 9 conditions in Honduras. The dangers and hardships at home drove him to take the extraordinary
 10 steps of leaving his family, and embarking on the dangerous journey to the United States at such a
 11 young age, and ultimately to commit the instant crime. Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez took these steps in
 12 order to survive. The deterrent value of a marginally longer sentence, weighed against the
 13 desperation felt by immigrants such as Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez, is doubtful at best. In any case, Mr.
 14 Sanchez-Rodriguez has never served any time in custody previously, so the ordeal of his current
 15 incarceration (and likely deportation thereafter) is more than sufficient to deter him from selling
 16 drugs on the street again.

17 *Fourth*, and finally, Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez's personal history counsels in favor of a downward
 18 variance. Although this Court frequently sees defendants from disadvantaged backgrounds, Mr.
 19 Sanchez-Rodriguez has certainly had to contend with great challenges stemming from his family's
 20 poverty. As Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez himself acknowledges, had he been available the opportunity to
 21 obtain a full education and regular employment at home, he would not be here and would not have
 22 been driven to commit the instant crime. Thus, while the instant offense is reprehensible, it is also
 23 understandable why such a young man would make such mistakes out of desperation. Mr. Sanchez-
 24 Rodriguez's personal circumstances do not favor imposition of a longer sentence.

25 **VI. CONCLUSION**

26 For all the reasons set forth above, Mr. Sanchez-Rodriguez respectfully asks that the Court

27 ³ See, e.g., Kelli D. Tomlinson, *An Examination of Deterrence Theory: Where Do We Stand?*
 28 FEDERAL PROBATION 80 (3), 33-38 (Dec. 2016) ("Severity of punishment was once thought to deliver
 the main deterrent effect; the more severe the consequence for law-breaking, the less likely an
 individual is to commit a crime. However, this assumption has not been supported in the literature.").

1 sentence him to time served followed by three years supervised release.
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4 Dated: March 5, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

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8 /S
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